

The Oxford Intelligencer.

HOWARD FALCONER, EDITOR
WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, - - 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
John C. Breckinridge,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Joseph Lane,
OF OREGON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.
H. T. ELLIOTT, of Chillicothe.
A. K. BLYTHE, of Yalobusha.

First Congressional District.
J. W. CLAPP, of Marshall.

Second District.
RICHARD HARRISON, of Monroe.

Third District.
B. F. LIPDELL, of Carroll.

Fourth District.
LIVINGSTON MIMS, of Hindman.

Fifth District.
L. B. CHRISTMAN, of Lawrence.

Non-Intervention.

This is a text upon which the apologists for Mr. Douglas preach many an earnest sermon to their brother Democrats. They are evidently sincere preachers of what they conceive to be the true political faith, and they are utterly unable to comprehend how it is that they fail to make converts by their preaching. They tell us, for example, in the language of the Charleston minority report, that "Democratic principles when applied to the same subject-matter, are unchangeable in their character," and then, advertizing to the fact that "non-intervention" has hitherto been recognized as a sound Democratic doctrine, they profess—sheerly, too, no doubt—to be amazed that their listeners do not accede to their proposition, urged by them, that protection to slavery in the Territories, afforded by Congress, would be an infraction of the doctrine of "non-intervention."

These men who reason in this manner do not understand the simple but important fact, that practical statesmen, when they enunciate political principles, in a general form, do not put them forth as absolute truths, of universal application, but that the meaning of every general principle is to be limited and restrained, in practice, by considering the particular point or question which the principle was designed to meet, just as the generality of laws is restrained by the courts, by considering the nature of the particular evils which the laws were intended to remove or remedy.

Dinner being over, a plenty of good things were left for an ordinary burlesque. The company were again invited to the stand—Col. D. W. Rorabaugh being called on, delivered a spirited and suitable address; after which Capt. DELAY addressed the audience, being called for vociferously. Messrs. JAMES TAYLOR, F. G. SHAW, W. J. JONES, JOHN MONROE, BENJ. TAYLOR and one or two others, delivered short addresses.

The audience was orderly, being so large,

and nothing occurred during the day to mar the harmony of the occasion. The indulgers had their arrangements admirably adapted to promote the comfort of their guests, and have good order. No spurious liquor was admitted on the ground—plenty of ice water was provided; and upon the whole, the celebration at Taylor's Depot was a decided success.

The Fourth at Jackson, Miss.
The "glorious Fourth" was celebrated at our State Capital, with a zest which reminds us of the days of canons and batteries, and a nation's rejoicing before the spasmodic efforts at Oratory of boldness "Young America" had torn all the tall feathers from that "tremendous bird," the Eagle. The old spirit seemed to be alive. There was a company of *southerners*, styled "Santa Anna's Life Guard," a rich burlesque. There was presentation of a banner to the Calliope Debating Society, by Capt. Estelle, on behalf of certain young ladies. There was a very large procession headed by the Jackson Cornet Band, which proceeded to the fair grounds, where beautifully handsomely designed banners were presented, on behalf of the ladies of Jackson, to the Mississippi Rifles and to the Mississippi Capitol Dragoons. Miss MARY WILLIAM PARKE, the accomplished daughter of the Governor, in behalf of the ladies, presented the banner to the Rifles; her speech was very short, but terse and beautiful. The banner was received, on behalf of the Company, by Lieut. R. A. STURGEON.

After considerable flourishing of trumpets, "tremendous mass meeting" of the Oppositionists of Yalobusha was got together, last week, in Coffeeville. We are informed that it comprised an innumerable company, which no man could number—without starting, at least, to count his fingers the second time: the actual number of regular Oppositionists present, according to the "tally" reported by a gentleman who is adept at "cryptography," being just eleven, of whom six were appointed upon a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, while two others filled the offices of chairman and secretary. This would seem to indicate a very unruly disposition on the part of the three other men who appear to constitute "the rank and file" of the party in Yalobusha; and if it requires eight "balls" to keep three of "the rank and file" in order, it must be a fortunate circumstance for the party in that county that it has not half a dozen members to be led."

It should be added, as a circumstance indicative of the benevolent spirit generated by Democratic principles, that twenty-seven Democrats, seeing how solitary and desolate their Opposition friends appeared, generously came forward and not only showed their faces at the meeting, but also listened, with a considerable degree of gravity, to some of the speeches that were made on the occasion.

Judge Trotter.

Holy Springs Herald, in copying our notice of the newly elected professors, adds some complimentary remarks in relation to Judge J. F. TROTTER. We have known Judge T. since our childhood, and can freely endorse every word in the article, which we copy below:

The appointments are all excellent, and will reflect credit on the University. With Judge Trotter we have been on terms of intimacy for the last fifteen years, and we know no man whom we would prefer to occupy the position which he has been elected to fill. As a scholar, a jurist, and a high-toned, honorable gentleman, he stands pre-eminent, and the Trustees will find that his name will add a tower of strength to the department of law, which is already so nobly filled by Professor W. F. STEERS. There will now be no earthly place for sending our young men abroad to attend the law schools of other Universities, as our own University has law professors as deeply versed in legal lore, and as capable of qualifying young men for the bar, as any University in America. We congratulate the Trustees in having obtained the services of so pure, modest, patriotic, and zealous a gentleman as Judge Trotter to fill the chair.

The Fourth at Taylor's Depot.

The National Anniversary of our Independence was celebrated at Taylor's Depot, eight miles south of this place, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, with much spirit.

The place selected was a beautiful grove on the summit of the hill opposite Dr. Taylor's residence, and in sight of the Railroad. It was estimated by several who were present, that there were at least one thousand persons on the ground, one half of whom were ladies.

The "Lafayette Guards," under the command of the gallant Capt. DELAY, in full uniform, were in attendance. The company lately organized in that immediate neighborhood were there also, but as they had not yet received their uniforms, they did not appear in ranks. Capt. WALLACE regretted it, as he could and would have been pleased to see the Oxford boys on the occasion.

The ceremonies were opened by Capt. DELAY, who was appointed Marshal of the day, by introducing Mr. FRANCIS MITCHELL, who read the Declaration of Independence with much spirit; after which the Hon. J. M. HOWARD was introduced to the audience, who delivered an address of about an hour's length. He reviewed the services of our revolutionary fathers, and recounted their sacrifices in the cause of American independence. He took a rapid glance at the history and progress of our country, and traced the history of our troubles and divisions, as now existing between the different portions of our confederacy, from their source to the present time. He urged upon every patriot, who desired to perpetuate the blessings of self-government, which had been secured to us at so much cost and so many sacrifices, to uphold him to himself, and to the great profit of his constituency, any position; and we regret very much that he has determined to withdraw from public life. The people can hardly give up such a man as he.

Mr. LAMAR will be absent from the State for a few days, for the purpose of bringing home his family. On his return, he will enter earnestly upon the canvass for Breckinridge and Lane.

To my Constituents.

FOLLOW CITIZENS.—The time has arrived when it is proper to make known to you my purpose not to become a candidate to Congress after the expiration of the present term. My nomination, three years ago, to the position I now occupy was the result of a compromise growing out of the difficulty in making a selection among the various candidates whose claims were not prominently before the convention. The pleasure which I felt at this unexpected manifestation of public regard, was somewhat alloyed by the reflection that my promotion was at the expense of a colleague whose title to the position was based upon longer residence in the State and other services to the party. I preferred, therefore, at the close of my first term of service, to give back the trust committed to me, and to retire to a life more congenial to my taste and more consistent with my private interests. I was induced however to yield this preference by the remonstrances of personal and political friends, throughout this District, who insisted that I should allow my course in Congress to be imposed by the people. As this impression was given in the last election (and that too without opposition from any quarter) I now feel free to carry out the purpose best formed, especially among private affairs, which have duly suffered from three years neglect, most immediate attention—Allow me to express my profound gratitude for the confidence which I have received from my political supporters, the magnanimous indulgence extended to me by my political opponents. In the termination of our political relations, my devotion to you will know no abatement. As a private citizen I shall continue to exert all my power to promote the prosperity of our glorious young commonwealth, and to contribute my counsels to her people for the preservation of her imperilled rights.

L. Q. C. LAMAR.

The Memphis Appeal.

We give below two extracts from an article in the *Buddy Appeal*, of July 7th, 1860, headed the "Living Day of Politics" which whilst it appears as a communication, seems to be enclosed and fully endorsed by the editors.

Editor.—When we would make Memphis the Botany Bay of politicians, we turn to Mississippi, with full confidence that from among the fire-eaters of the Outland gang of 1850, and the scoundrels of 1850-1, ample material may be found to crowd the galleries and fill the grand jury room.

When Jeff Davis was at the North, making speeches to the Port Royal school, he said—

"Butter would not melt in his mouth when he reached Mississippi."

He returned to his old habits of吞awing torch-light processions, and sulphuric acid cocktails.

Well, to say the least of it, the lesson of the "Convict Colony" was an judicious as the "Company's" selection of their "Reporters." Mississippians do you see yourselves in the glass the Appeal holds before you? And how do you like the picture?

Newspapers in Arkansas.

According to the Little Rock *Old Line Democrat*, there are, in Arkansas, thirty-nine newspapers. Of these, thirty are Democratic; seven are Opposition; one is Religious, and one Literary. This is an average of one newspaper to every four thousand inhabitants, white and black. In the self-conceited State of Massachusetts, the number of newspapers is only one to every five thousand inhabitants. The average in the free States, is one newspaper to every seven thousand five hundred inhabitants. Where is the boasted superiority of the North as a reading public?

An Americanism.

It has been recently remarked that Americans never shriek or groan in battle. They seem to be imbued with the same stoical indifference to pain, for which the aborigines of the country are so remarkable. Scientific men attribute this power of endurance to the effects of climate. In all acclimated Americans, whether born in the country or not, this singular power exists. This fact may lead to some important scientific discoveries.

Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

The able edited journal, the *Prairie News*, published at Okolona, Chickasaw county, birthed a journal independent in politics, and advocating the success of no special party, has come out boldly for Breckinridge and Lane. Their theory is "Still they come." We have seen but one paper in Mississippi which has run to its maturity—the names of Douglas and Johnson—the *Mississippi Conservative*, published at Aberdeen. The Democracy of the State are almost unanimous for the true Constitutional ticket; and Breckinridge and Lane will certainly receive the electoral vote of Mississippi.

* Vital in every post.

It cannot be, but by assimilation, die.

The New York Ball to the Japanese Embassy.

For the Oxford Intelligencer.
Letter from Paris.

We have been kindly permitted to make some extracts from the letter of a lady friend, who is at present residing in New York city. Many of our readers have doubtless read long newspaper accounts of the great ball, given by the Gothamites to "our new-made cousins" from across the sea; but we expect none of them have seen a more graphic or more interesting picture of the grand occasion, than that which follows:

NEW YORK, June 26,

My DEAR L.—This morning I will send you a few lines from Panola county, which may perhaps serve to fill a space in your sheet, if unoccupied by more desirable matter. As you are aware, Come is a depot on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, in the northern portion of Panola. It is situated forty-four miles northwest from Memphis, and three miles from the line of De Soto county. The cars run daily to Oakdale, Yalobusha county, which is thirty-three miles to the southwest. The construction of the remaining twenty-two miles of the road, to the southward, is in progress. The atmosphere was filled with the perfume of brilliant exotic, and cooled by jets of water from a beautiful fountain. Leaving the garden, we went into the ball-room; this was in the theatre, which was splendidly decorated. The floor below was thronged with lovely women, elegantly attired; and with many gay colors and officers in their bright uniforms—the boxes above were filled in the same manner. After the dancing had continued a little while, the Japans, who had been invited to the ballroom, made their appearance, and gave the room a festive air. They appeared pale and grave, and seemed much interested in the grand panorama before them. They were dressed in black silk robes, with trousers of color, white sandals upon their feet, and fans in their hands.

The renowned TOBY was seated near us. He is young, and the best looking of the whole company.

How I enjoyed this beautiful and novel ball! I wish I could have enjoyed it too.

L.—

What a blithe life!

What a blithe life!